

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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The Germans are buying all the tin cans they can find. Perhaps to keep them off their own tails.

The death of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire brings Senator Dillingham of Vermont near the top of the Republican list in the Senate in the order of years of service.

The greatly shortened American casualty list merely betokens a calm before the army of Pershing gets into the thick of the fight once more. The total casualties to date, namely, 20,444, are not greater than might have been expected considering that the United States has been in the war nearly 17 months.

Your first Liberty loan bonds for which you paid 100 cents on the dollar are worth considerably more than that now if not converted into higher interest-bearing bonds. Notwithstanding the high price offered, it would be wise to hang onto them, for the price is likely to go still higher after the war is ended.

The seizure of a fishing trawler and the conversion of her into a merchant ship raider was another of those bizarre tricks for which the Germans have been notorious ever since the war started but which do not get the Germans anywhere. The Germans are past masters in the spectacular acts but somewhat lacking when it comes to real substantial performance.

President Wilson's little expedition into vacation land was all too short, no doubt; but, brief as it was, it undoubtedly did him a marked amount of good and strengthened him for the arduous tasks which lie ahead of him during the next few months. It is unfortunate that the president of the United States cannot take the respite from labor which his position seems to demand, but if President Wilson can interject some of these week-end trips now and then into such restful environment as he found at Manchester-by-the-Sea in Massachusetts, or some other place in New England, he will probably be so refreshed that he will be able to carry on his work without serious detriment to his health. If there is one thing for which all Americans should fervently hope during the next two years it is that the present executive will be permitted to carry on his work with undiminished mental and physical vigor. The alternative would not be at all reassuring.

THE SURPRISE ATTACK WINS.

General Byng, the hero of a successful attack against the German line in the Cambrai sector last year, only to have his laurels torn away from him because of the fact that he was not sufficiently supported with a reserve army to hold the gain after the breach had been made in the enemy's defenses, got another chance at the same kind of strategy which he employed before; and he met with as pronounced success as he did in the initial stages of the first operation, smashing ahead with great fury and driving the foe far back. It is to be expected that the folly of the first attempt (perhaps not his folly either) in not having sufficient reserves back of the operation is not to be repeated and that he and the allied cause will not lose the advantage which accrues from the drive. General Byng's particular style of tactics seems to be a surprise attack as contrasted with the offensive following a long artillery bombardment. It is the kind of tactics he used when he demonstrated that the German line could be broken; it is the kind of tactics he employed when he began his second famous drive against the Germans on Aug. 21; it is the kind of tactics which the allies have been using in between. And each time there has been a measure of success. General Byng may not be the originator of that mode of attack in this war but he certainly is the one who has had the courage to put it into operation. General Byng is, therefore, entitled to no small amount of praise for his initiative. If ultimate success crowns his efforts this time he no doubt will receive the recognition which his acts warrant him to have.

A MARITIME NATION COMING.

In the old days when the population of the United States clung to the seacoasts or did not get very far inland, the eyes of the American people were directed more often than not to the sea and to sea-going pursuits. The Yankee clippers were famous then, and the maritime business of the country attained a prominent place in the commercial life of the people. Then, as the population edged its way into the wilderness and finally spread out over the broad expanse of the American domain the people found themselves diverted, by necessity, to some other occupation than in following the sea. Gradually thereafter the fame of the United States as a maritime nation began to decline; we produced the goods and some other nation did most of the carrying on the seas. The American merchant marine sank into insignificance and one of the chief features of going to sea was going out to fish. So we have

moved along contented with our lot although we have tremendous shore lines and might be expected to indulge to a great extent in sea-faring pursuits. So thoroughly content were we that it took the force of a great war to bring us back to the consciousness that as a nation we were impotent when it came to sea commerce, not having a merchant marine worthy of the name. We did not have the ships to carry our soldiers; we did not have the ships to carry our equipment; we did not have the ships to carry food to our soldiers. Then came the great reawakening. Since that time the shipyards on both coasts have been humming with revived industry and many new shipyards have been constructed, from which to turn out a commerce fleet commensurate with the size and importance of American commerce. That fleet is building. It is well on the way toward a decent size. And when it is completed the fleet will put the United States back on the maritime map. In the words of Edward M. Hurley, chairman of the American shipping board, "we shall have not only freight ships, but passenger liners, to bring customers from other countries to our markets and—more important, in my opinion—carry alert Americans sight-seeing and trade-extending in other lands. The sea will once more call American youth, for we shall need thousands of navigators and hundreds of thousands of seamen." The prospect is alluring. Ho, for the great revived American industry!

CURRENT COMMENT

George Herbert Prouty.

All Vermont will join in unfeigned sorrow and regret at the tidings of the tragic death of George Herbert Prouty, former governor of Vermont.

A representative from Newport in 1890, senator from Orleans county in 1904, lieutenant governor in 1906 and governor in 1908, Mr. Prouty was much in the public eye, but was even better known as a man of large business interests.

The firm of Prouty and Miller is one of the largest in the state and of late years had extended its operations into Canada and Maine. It was when he was returning to Maine that he met his sudden and awful death.

The deceased was not so highly estimated for his statesmanship, although he gave Vermont a faithful and conservative attributes of personal quality. Of handsome form and feature, George H. Prouty held his friends nevertheless by force of a genial and hearty personality, a liberal attitude toward all men and a strict adherence to the tenets of true friendship. He attracted men by his personality and he held them by his excellent qualities of character.

Vermont has produced greater men than ex-Governor Prouty, but very few with a stronger hold on the affections of his fellows and of Vermonters generally. —Rutland Herald.

Man Power and Arms.

The European allies have discovered that America is, as we said long since, the great reservoir of manpower. America has discovered that Europe is the great producer of arms that our men must have as they hasten to the fight. One result is a particularly close and active partnership—not in formal alliance, but in cordial fellowship—between the United States and Great Britain. The different but complementary parts that they must take for a time in the war are disclosed in the latest statements of the American chief of staff and the British minister of war.

America has to furnish enough manpower to whip the Germans from now on, says Gen. March, and to do this she must put in her whole strength, making sure of having 4,000,000 men in France by the end of June next. On the other hand, in numbers of first-class fighting men Britain must inevitably fall behind America with her unspent youth and vast reservoir of manpower, says Lord Milner, because of the demand on British manpower for war purposes—that is, for the maintenance of the navy and mercantile marine, for coal production, on which Italy and France are dependent, "for the output of every kind of engine of war, especially airplanes and tanks and guns, required by the United States and other allies," and for many other requirements in the way of equipment. Most reluctantly he has to bring back from the front some hundreds of recently recruited men, in order to keep up the production of tanks, which began to fall off when these men were taken from it.

Premier Lloyd George tells Parliament that since August, 1914, the British have raised 3,500,000 men for the army and the navy, and that if America were to call men in the same proportion to population her number would be nearly 15,000,000. Americans are not thinking much about proportions, but their hearts are in the winning of the war, and they will go to the front in waves and tides of hundreds of thousands to overwhelm the hordes of German savagery. Let the British furnish the airplanes, tanks and guns that we need—until we can make these for ourselves—and America will

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provide the fighting men to use them. Then, for the last victorious rush, the airplane, tank and gun make us return to the ranks and the word will be: All abreast and forward!—Boston Herald.

Two Voices on Belgium.

Representatives of the German government contradict each other so grossly when they speak of the intentions regarding Belgium that the first question raised is the veracity of the speaker. In these days of German disappointment in the war an effort is being made to induce the democratic belligerents to believe that Germany is willing to restore the independence of Belgium. On this point, the secretary of state, Dr. W. S. Solf, makes himself an amplifying echo of the chancellor, Count von Hertling, declaring that the Germans "do not intend to retain Belgium in any form whatever," that "Belgium shall rise again after the war as an independent state," and that "nothing stands in the way of the restoration of Belgium but the enemy's will to war." Why, then, does Germany not make the restoration now? If she does not mean to keep the country why does she not get out of it? Until Germany evacuates Belgium, the war must be continued, and therefore she alone is responsible for all the bloodshed that her retirement should avert. How can the Hertling-Solf assertions be reconciled with the maintenance of Germany's oppressive administration in Belgium?

The present governor-general of the country, Gen. von Falkenhausen, has said repeatedly that he intends to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, Gen. von Bissing. And the latter's ideas of Belgian government are recorded in the public document known as his testament. There he speaks of "the sacred duty that we (Germans) should retain Belgium for our influence and sphere of power, and in the interests of Germany that we should not give Belgium up." In another passage he says: "We can never allow ourselves to be induced to let Belgium, at the conclusion of peace, revive as a neutral country." Why not? Because, he explains, Belgium would "succumb to the disastrous influence of England and France, and to the effort of America to exploit Belgian resources." Writing to Dr. Stresemann, von Bissing declared that the stand of the Germans on the western front "had no other object than to maintain their hold on Belgium," and that the peace to be ultimately made must leave them "masters of Belgium." Finally, he said, "the conclusion I arrive at is this, that if we do not get Belgium into our sphere of power, and if we do not govern it in German fashion (and use it in German fashion) the war is lost." Which do you believe, von Bissing or Solf?—Boston Herald.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

That Constitutional Amendment.

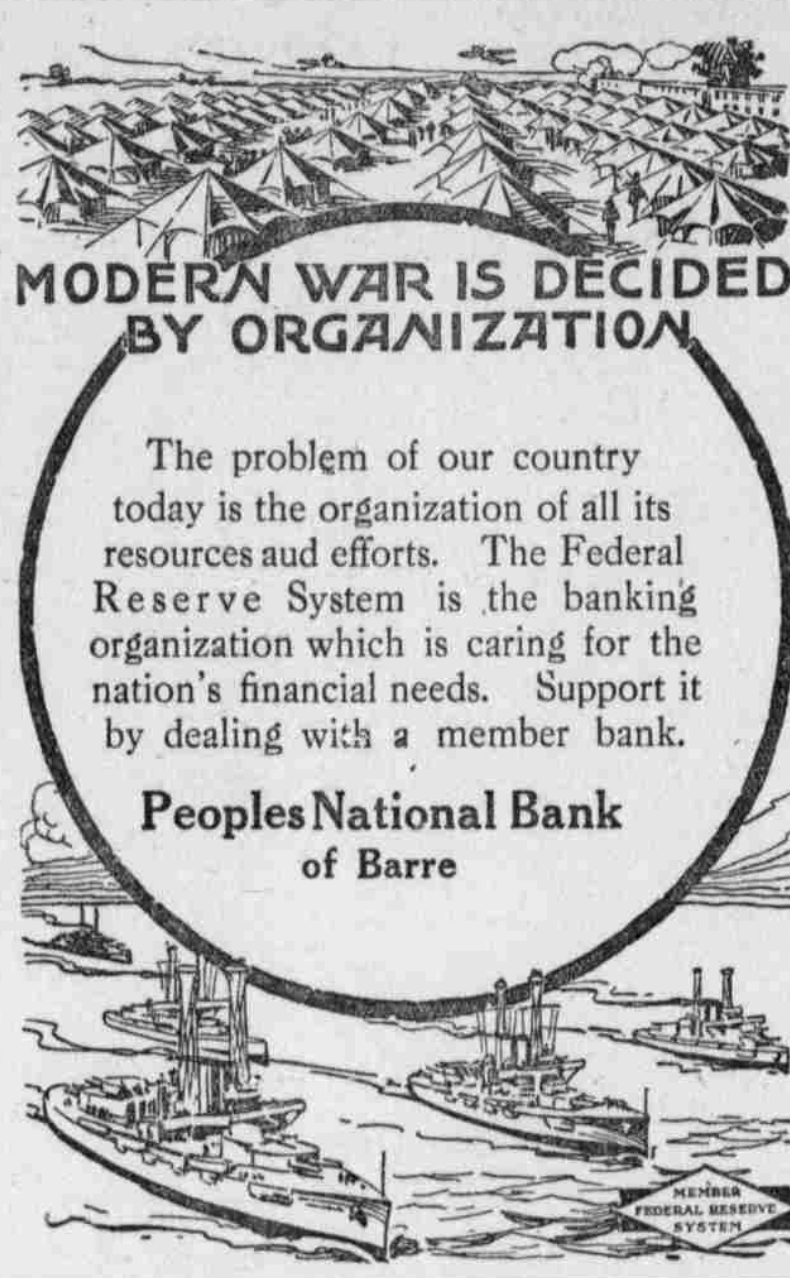
Editor Times: The Rutland Herald and the St. Albans Messenger seem greatly exercised in opposition to having Vermont ratify the prohibition amendment to our national constitution. Percival W. Clement and the Local Option league would defer Vermont's voting upon that amendment till some future time. They seem quite nervously anxious to safeguard the state from being "frustrated and stamped by fanatic reformers." Mr. Clement and the Local Option league are right in opposing the "rushing and stampeding of the state" on this or any other question. Also due time should always be given for the consideration of state and national constitutional changes.

But is Vermont a state that really needs Percival W. Clement or any other man or league to act as its guardian to save it from being "rushed and stamped by New York did not make a success in the early days of "rushing and stampeding" this neck of woods. Again, how much more time is needed for Vermont's voters and legislators in order to come to decision and action on this amendment? Prohibition of one kind or another has been much studied and discussed in Vermont for more than 50 years. The present proposed constitutional change has been a matter of discussion in Vermont and elsewhere for quite a while. True, the state should not be "rushed and stamped by fanatic reformers" or others. Neither should it be stalled by chronic reactionary advocates of a disordered business.

Vermont statutes provide time for the laggards to find out how they think they should stand on this question. So why not let would-be and real candidates declare themselves on this and other matters in respect to which they are questioned? And let the voters on Sept. 10 and Nov. 5 vote according to their best judgment. And then let the legislators lose no time in recording the state's position, whether for or against the ratification of that amendment. The prospects are that it will be ratified either with or without Vermont's assistance. However, the Green Mountain state should neither play the coward of not daring to trust itself to go on record, nor plead the baby act of "needing more time" to grow up into years of understanding on this matter.

C. J. Richardson.

Newbury, Vt.



MODERN WAR IS DECIDED BY ORGANIZATION

The problem of our country today is the organization of all its resources and efforts. The Federal Reserve System is the banking organization which is caring for the nation's financial needs. Support it by dealing with a member bank.

Peoples National Bank of Barre

REPULSED BY ITALIANS.

Teutons Tried to Advance Front in Albania, Says Rome.

Rome, Aug. 24.—Forces of the central powers yesterday attacked the Italian advance lines on the front from the lower Semend river to the heights of Mali Tomorica, in Albania, it was officially announced yesterday by the Italian war department. The attack was repulsed by the Italians.

To the west of point 1,150, the statement added, the Teuton forces attacked one of our advanced outposts, but were repulsed.

ASK DOLLAR AN HOUR.

Skilled Workers in Shipbuilding Industry Want Raise.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Skilled workers in the shipbuilding industries of the country have made friendly demands to the labor adjustment board of the shipping board for increase in wages to one dollar an hour, double time for overtime, Saturday half holiday throughout the year and ten per cent bonus for all night shop work. The present wage is approximately 75 cents an hour.

Our delicious fruit arrives every morning by express. Our prices are reasonable. Barre Fruit Co.

TO REDUCE OFFICERS.

Authority Wants to Place in Ranks Men Found Not Qualified to Command.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—Authority to continue in the overseas service dismissed or discharged army officers was asked of Congress yesterday by the war department, at the instance of General Pershing. It is explained that there have been instances of officers found guilty of offenses, who show incapacity to command troops, but who can do service as privates if the law permits.

New fall lids for kids at Abbott's.

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Program for Week of Aug. 26

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Alice Brady in

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A timely, dramatic photoplay, replete with thrills and emotions. Also, the best and most up-to-the-minute News Picture, "Screen Telegram," and a good "Big V" Comedy.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27

Sir Johnson Forbes-Robertson in

"MASKS AND FACES"

with the most remarkable cast ever seen on stage or screen. A famous story with this all-star cast makes this photoplay one of the best seen for a long time. Also all the news from everywhere, in Pathé News.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28

Marguerite Clark in

"THE AMAZONS"

The famous stage success. Don't miss it. Sure to please all. Also Fatty Arbuckle in a special two-reel Comedy, "Moonshine." This program will satisfy and please everyone.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29

Charles Ray in

"THE SON OF HIS FATHER"

from the famous novel by Ridgwell Calhoun. We can't urge our patrons too much to attend this play, for it is one of the best features released on the Paramount program. Also the "Eagle's Eye," "Screen Telegram," and a "Mutt and Jeff" Cartoon Comedy.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30

William S. Hart in

"WOLVES OF THE RAIL"

An Artcraft release, which means perfection. A wonderful story of the great outdoors, where men ride hard and shoot quick. Also a special Paramount Mack Sennett Comedy, "THE BATTLE ROYAL," and the "ALLIES' OFFICIAL WAR REVIEW," showing the latest news direct from the front. Be sure to see this program.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31

George Walsh in

THE BEST FEATURE HE HAS EVER MADE

"BRAVE AND BOLD"

Filled with laughs, thrills and excitement from start to finish. Everyone will talk about this picture. Also a two-reel Comedy.

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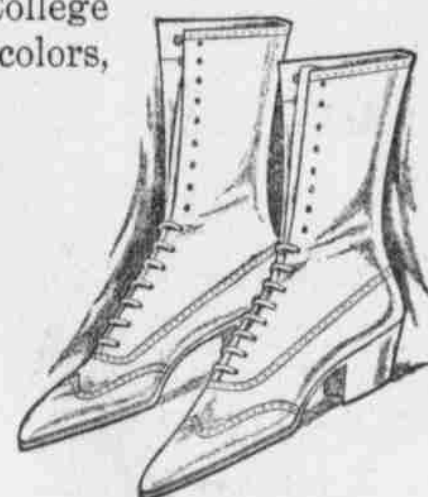
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The new fall styles are here, and we are glad to show them. This shows the new College Last; four colors,

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"Father" says the government puts an embargo on everything except the daily shave. He wouldn't be a bit hurt if beards came back in style. Make shaving as easy for the men as you possibly can. Buy them the best of shaving goods, the handiest of razors with the finest of blades. The best beard softening soap and fine talcum to finish off after shaving. We sell all these needs in the best of qualities and at the lowest prices.

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